

## **§ 29.3513**

### **§ 29.3513 Cured.**

Tobacco dried of its sap by either natural or artificial processes.

### **§ 29.3514 Damage.**

The effect of mold, must, rot, black rot, or other fungus or bacterial diseases which attack tobacco in its cured state. Tobacco having the odor of mold, must, or rot is considered damaged. (See Rule 24, § 29.3625.)

### **§ 29.3515 Dirty.**

The state of tobacco containing an abnormal amount of dirt or sand, or tobacco to which additional quantities of dirt or sand have been added. (See Rule 24, § 29.3625.)

### **§ 29.3516 Elasticity.**

The flexible, springy nature of the tobacco leaf to recover approximately its original size and shape after it has been stretched. (See Elements of Quality, § 29.3586.)

### **§ 29.3517 Finish.**

The reflectance factor in color perception. Finish indicates the sheen or shine of the surface of a tobacco leaf. (See Elements of Quality, § 29.3586.)

### **§ 29.3518 Foreign matter.**

Any extraneous substance or material such as stalks, suckers, straw, strings, and rubber bands. Abnormal amounts of dirt or sand are also included. (See Rule 24, § 29.3625.)

### **§ 29.3519 Form.**

The stage of preparation of tobacco such as unstemmed or stemmed.

### **§ 29.3520 Grade.**

A subdivision of a type according to group, quality, and color.

### **§ 29.3521 Grademark.**

A grademark normally consists of three symbols which indicate group, quality, and color. A letter is used to indicate group, a number to indicate quality, and a letter or letters to indicate color. For example, B3D means Heavy Leaf, third quality, and dark-brown color.

## **7 CFR Ch. I (1–1–10 Edition)**

### **§ 29.3522 Green (G).**

A term applied to green-colored, immature, or crude tobacco. Any leaf which has a green color affecting 20 percent or more of its leaf surface may be described as green. (See Rule 19, § 29.3620.)

### **§ 29.3523 Group.**

A division of a type covering closely related grades based on certain characteristics which are related to stalk position, body, or the general quality of the tobacco. Groups in Dark Air-cured types are: Wrappers (A), Heavy Leaf (B), Thin Leaf (C), Lugs (X), Non-descript (N), and Scrap (S).

[51 FR 40408, Nov. 7, 1986]

### **§ 29.3524 Injury.**

Hurt or impairment from any cause except the fungus or bacterial diseases which attack tobacco in its cured state. (See definition of Damage, § 29.3514.) Injury to tobacco may be caused by field diseases, insects, or weather conditions; insecticides, fungicides, or cell growth inhibitors; nutritional deficiencies or cesses; or improper fertilizing, harvesting, curing, or handling. Injured tobacco includes dead, burned, hail-cut torn, broken, frostbitten, sunburned, sunscalded, scorched, fire-killed, bulk-burnt, steam-burnt, house-burnt, bleached, bruised, discolored, or deformed leaves; or tobacco affected by wildfire rust, frog-eye, mosaic, root rot, wilt, black shank, or other diseases. (See Rule 15, § 29.3616.)

### **§ 29.3525 Leaf.**

Whole, unstemmed leaf. Leaf, when applied to tobacco in strip form, shall describe the divided unit of a whole leaf.

[49 FR 16759, Apr. 20, 1984]

### **§ 29.3526 Leaf scrap.**

A byproduct of unstemmed tobacco. Leaf scrap results from handling unstemmed tobacco and consists of loose and tangled whole or broken leaves.

[30 FR 9207, July 23, 1965. Redesignated at 49 FR 16759, Apr. 20, 1984]